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of Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, spoke on "Dickens' Appraisal of the Feathers and Gore Business." On Washington's Birthday he gave his lecture on "The Big Stick and the Square Deal" before the Chicago Business Woman's Educational League. On February 23 he lectured at the Sherman Park Assembly Hall of Sherman Park, and on February 24 he was present, by invitation, and spoke at the quarterly meeting of the Blue River Society of Friends.

At the February meeting of the executive committee of the Chicago Peace Society it was voted to extend a cordial invitation to the American Peace Society to hold its annual meeting in Chicago.

30 NORTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

Maine and New Hampshire in Line.

By James L. Tryon, Director of the New England Department of the American Peace Society.

The vitality of the peace movement in New England has been proved beyond a doubt. On the day when the national headquarters of the American Peace Society were removed to Washington, the Massachusetts Peace Society, the second of that name, was formed. Now we have two other new State societies, also the second of their name, in Maine and New Hampshire. Not since the days of Worcester, Ladd, Channing, and Burritt has there been such enthusiasm as there is today in the peace movement in these Northern States, and the best of it is that the old traditions survive and inspire us. The people of New Hampshire cannot forget that they contributed Worcester and Ladd to the peace cause; nor can Maine fail to take pride in the fact that she gave to the great world peace movement her adopted son, William Ladd, founder of the American Peace Society and author of "A Congress of Nations." Maine also realizes that Albert K. Smiley, founder of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, and Edwin Ginn, president of the World Peace Foundation, are her own sons, and that Mr. Blaine, while Secretary of State, initiated the Pan-American Conference, and laid the foundations of the Pan-American Union. It is to traditions like these that the New England organizer may appeal when he addresses the sons and daughters of these two Northern States.

The movement in New Hampshire, helped forward by Mrs. Alice May Cole, of Lexington, who made addresses on the subject before the Federation of Women's Clubs, began in Derry, where Mr. Leonard H. Pillsbury, an honored vice-president of the American Peace Society, had for many years been the exponent of peace and arbitration. Mr. Pillsbury was enthusiastically assisted by Rev. George Haslam, rector of the Episcopal Church at Derry, and Mrs. Haslam. The Derry Peace Society was formed in September, 1911, but, though the association was intended as a rallying center for its locality, it distinctly stated in the preamble of its constitution that the Society should become an integral part of the New Hampshire Peace Society when formed. Visits to Derry, Manchester, and Concord by the director of the New England Department, acting as a general organizing secretary, soon brought out latent interest among leaders of public opinion. Rev. B. W. Lockhart, D. D., for many years pastor of the Congregational

Church, and Rev. Robert Elliott, pastor of the Methodist Church, Manchester, both opened their pulpits to him, and made an appointment for him to speak before the Ministers' Association of their city. Edith P. Flanders, State Peace Superintendent of the W. C. T. U., who has of late been working for the arbitration treaties, gave valuable suggestions. The Manchester *Union and Mirror* gave to the project of a State Peace Society as open-hearted hospitality as any newspaper ever gave to the peace cause. Besides the clergymen who lent a willing hand, Edward J. Burnham, editor of the *Union*, a well-known Esperantist and student of internationalism, and Alderman Albert L. Clough, president of the People's Institute, gave helpful advice as to procedure. In Concord, the friends of peace gathered around Rev. Sydney B. Snow, pastor of the Unitarian Church, who attended the National Peace Congress at Baltimore; William W. Thayer, once a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, now an attorney in the office of Frank S. Streeter, and Rev. E. A. Tuck, pastor of the Congregational Church; Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, of Portsmouth, and Napoleon B. Dyer, of Laconia; while Principal Harlan P. Amen, of Phillips-Exeter Academy; President Nichols, Prof. James F. Colby, and Prof. Herbert D. Foster, of Dartmouth; Rev. Le Roy F. Griffin, agent of Colby Academy, and others helped the organizer to keep on the right course. All circulars were followed up with copies of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and invitations to join the new Society.

The New Hampshire Peace Society met for organization at the Y. M. C. A. Building, Manchester, at 3.30 o'clock on Wednesday, February 1. Edward J. Burnham, acting as presiding officer, gave to the meeting the feeling that it was doing something worthy of historical record. The Society became, like the Connecticut and Massachusetts Peace Societies, a branch of the American Peace Society, but, instead of having a board of directors, chose what is termed an advisory board, corresponding practically to a list of honorary vice-presidents. It put the executive authority into the hands of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. It provided also for the formation of local sections. The officers elected by the New Hampshire Peace Society were:

President, Ernest Fox Nichols, Hanover; vice-presidents, Leonard H. Pillsbury, Derry; Sherman E. Burroughs, Manchester; secretary, W. W. Thayer, Concord; treasurer, the Rev. Sydney B. Snow, Concord.

An advisory board of over forty prominent people of the State was also chosen, among whom are such men as ex-President Tucker, of Dartmouth; Hon. William E. Chandler; Principal Harlan P. Amen, of Phillips-Exeter Academy; Bishop Niles, of Concord; Grand Master Richard Pattee, of the State Grange; Mrs. Richardson, president of the State W. C. T. U., etc.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. Building, at which letters were read from representative people, including President Nichols, of Dartmouth, who endorsed the forward programme of the peace movement in New Hampshire, and Hon. William E. Chandler, who proposed reduction of the excessive cost of armaments as a relief from taxation; Edwin D. Mead, a son of New Hampshire, secretary of the World Peace Foundation, who took an interest in the Society from the first, and on this occasion delivered before it

his stirring peace lecture, "The United States as a World Power." Prof. J. K. Lord, of Dartmouth, came down from the North country and delivered an address on "The Basis of Security for International Arbitration and Judicial Settlement." A passage from his address on the arbitration of questions of national honor was one of the best statements that has yet been published on this somewhat difficult controversial topic. Professor Lord's deep moral conviction made an impression that was State-wide in its effect. The meeting was given an inclusive character by the reading of an original poem on "Lincoln" by Sumner C. Claffin, who represented socialism and labor, and who prefaced his recitation with appropriate remarks on the anti-militarist tendencies and fraternal characteristics of the labor and socialist movements. Alderman Albert L. Clough presided, and gave a clear resumé of the situation of the peace movement in New Hampshire, contrasting the present practical accomplishments with the visions of the past. Rev. E. A. Tuck gave the meeting a fitting conclusion by proposing a hearty resolution in support of President Taft "in offering the hand of peace to sister nations."

(The account of the organization of the Maine Peace Society is reserved for our next issue.—Ed.)

The New York Peace Society.

By William H. Short, Executive Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the Hotel Astor on the evening of January 25, at 8.15 o'clock, Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, a vice-president of the Society, presiding. The attendance was large and the interest marked.

In order to broaden and popularize the peace movement in New York city and to make the Society representative in the largest possible way, the constitution was amended so as to add to its officers an advisory council, not to exceed one hundred in number, of prominent men whose names would inspire confidence in the Society, and whose judgment would add weight to its councils. The various reports, including those of the executive secretary and of the treasurer and auditor, covering the work of the past year, were presented.

Professor Dutton, in his outline of proposed activities for the coming year, laid especial stress on the importance of the coöperation of the wage earners. In this connection he said: "Thinking of the vastness of this community and the great populations adjacent to us, we realize how much more remains to be done. We need in the United States today a great army enlisted for peace, including all classes of people. This army should be counted not by thousands, but by millions. An appeal of tremendous force can be made to every man. We can say, 'Your children and your children's children will have to carry this appalling burden of the cost of the equipment for war.' This reminder will come with peculiar force to those who have family friends living in those countries whose dire poverty and indescribable suffering are the result of centuries of

war." He spoke of the great mass meeting of over one hundred thousand workmen held in Berlin last autumn to protest against war, and pointed out that the workmen everywhere should be organized under the banner of peace, as they are primarily the sufferers from war.

Prof. George W. Kirchwey made a strong and convincing appeal for a plan of union of the various peace societies in the United States through a thoroughly representative and non-sectional American Peace Society, and moved the following resolution, which was subsequently seconded and unanimously carried:

"Resolved, That the New York Peace Society, at its annual meeting, approves the project of the unification of the peace societies of the United States and their incorporation, including that of the New York Peace Society, in the American Peace Society, and hereby empowers and directs the board of directors to work out the details of the project and submit the same to this Society at the earliest practicable time."

Speaking of the various ends to be attained by this action, Professor Kirchwey said that the first was "the furnishing of a central clearing house of information for all the peace organizations of the country in order that the overlapping of effort and a consequent waste of funds and of energy and a certain loss of initiative, due to the ignorance in one community of what was done in another, might be avoided. Another even more important end to be attained, he said, was due to the fact that we are carrying on throughout the United States a guerilla warfare, and that "it is desirable that we should from time to time be able to concentrate our entire power on a central point, on a single definite movement, or upon a recalcitrant Executive or Senate, as the case may be."

The usual order of business was gone through, and the officers, including the new advisory council, nominated and elected for the coming year.

Addresses were made by the following gentlemen: Dr. Lyman Abbott, "International Arbitration: A Means for Securing Justice;" John A. Stewart, "The Coming Peace Centenary;" Harry J. Crowe, "The Union of English-speaking Peoples Through a Commercial Preference;" Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, "Peace from an Army Standpoint;" Hamilton Holt, "The Peace Movement in Japan;" Dr. Ernst Richard, "The Germans and the Arbitration Treaties."

Dr. Richard, who is president of the German-American Peace Society of this city and chairman of the Committee on Peace Propaganda and International Relations of the National German-American Alliance, an organization which comprises forty-four States of the Union and nearly two and one-half millions of citizens, urged with great earnestness the necessity and desirability of the negotiation and the presentation for ratification of an arbitration treaty with Germany after the model of those with Great Britain and France.

At the meeting of the directors on February 5 the executive committee for the coming year was elected as follows: Alfred J. Boulton, John B. Clark, Frederick R. Coudert, Samuel T. Dutton, Robert Erskine Ely, Hamilton Holt, Charles E. Jefferson, Frederick Lynch, Marcus M. Marks, Louis L. Seaman, Anna Garlin Spencer, John A. Stewart, T. Kennard Thomson, James J. Walsh, Clark Williams.